

(No Model.)

J. POPPER.  
SHADE OR CURTAIN ROD FIXTURE.

No. 548,927.

Patented Oct. 29, 1895.

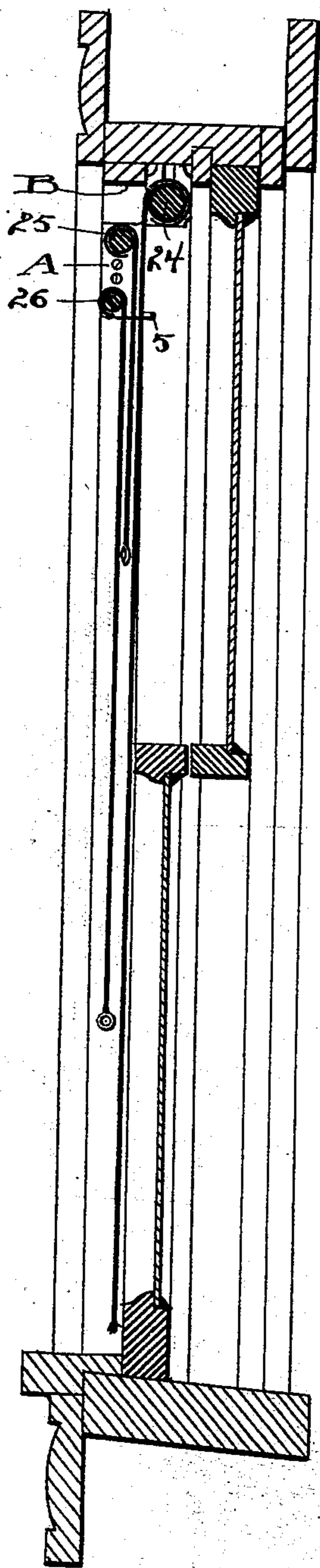


Fig. 1.

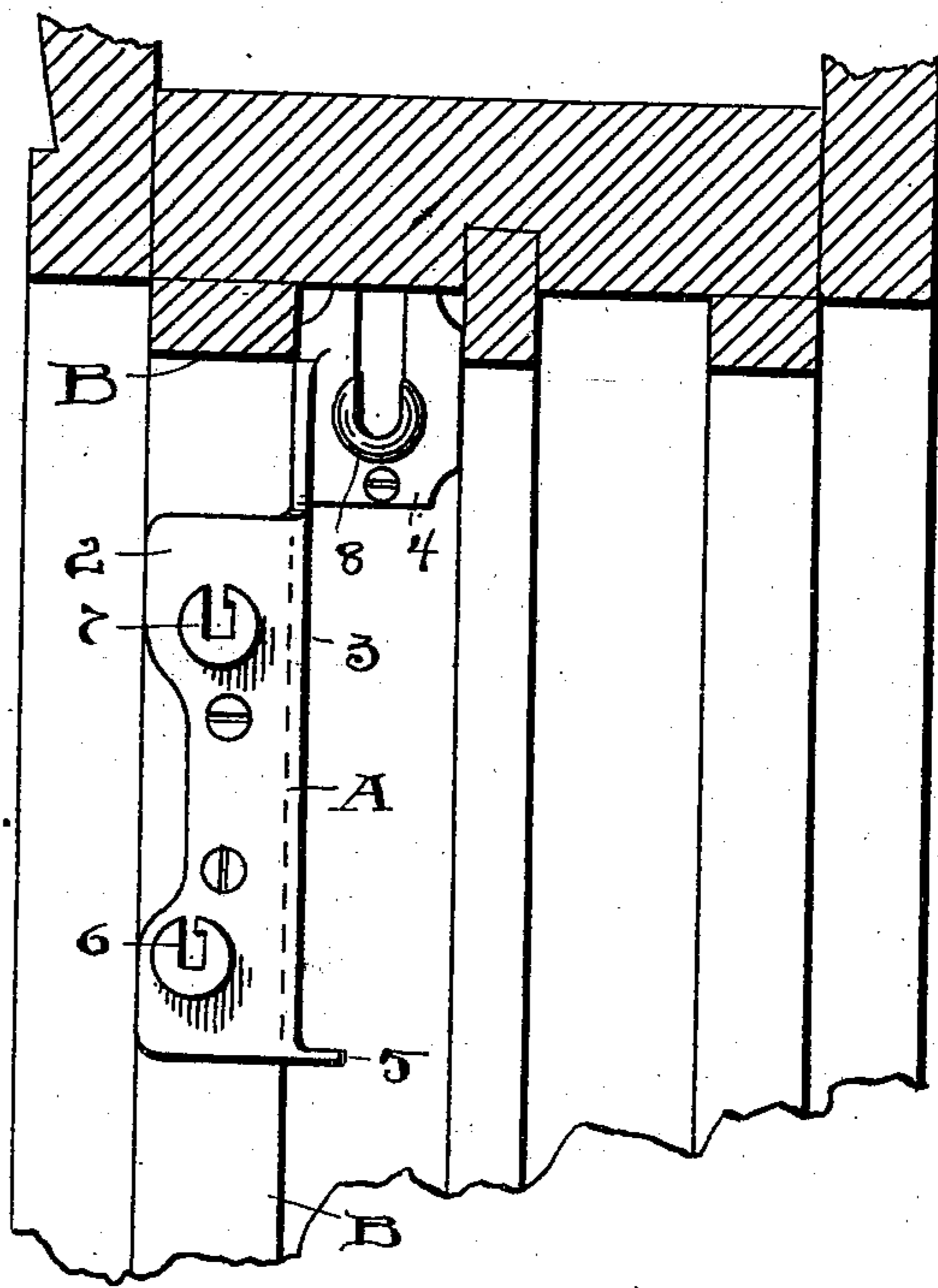


Fig. 2.

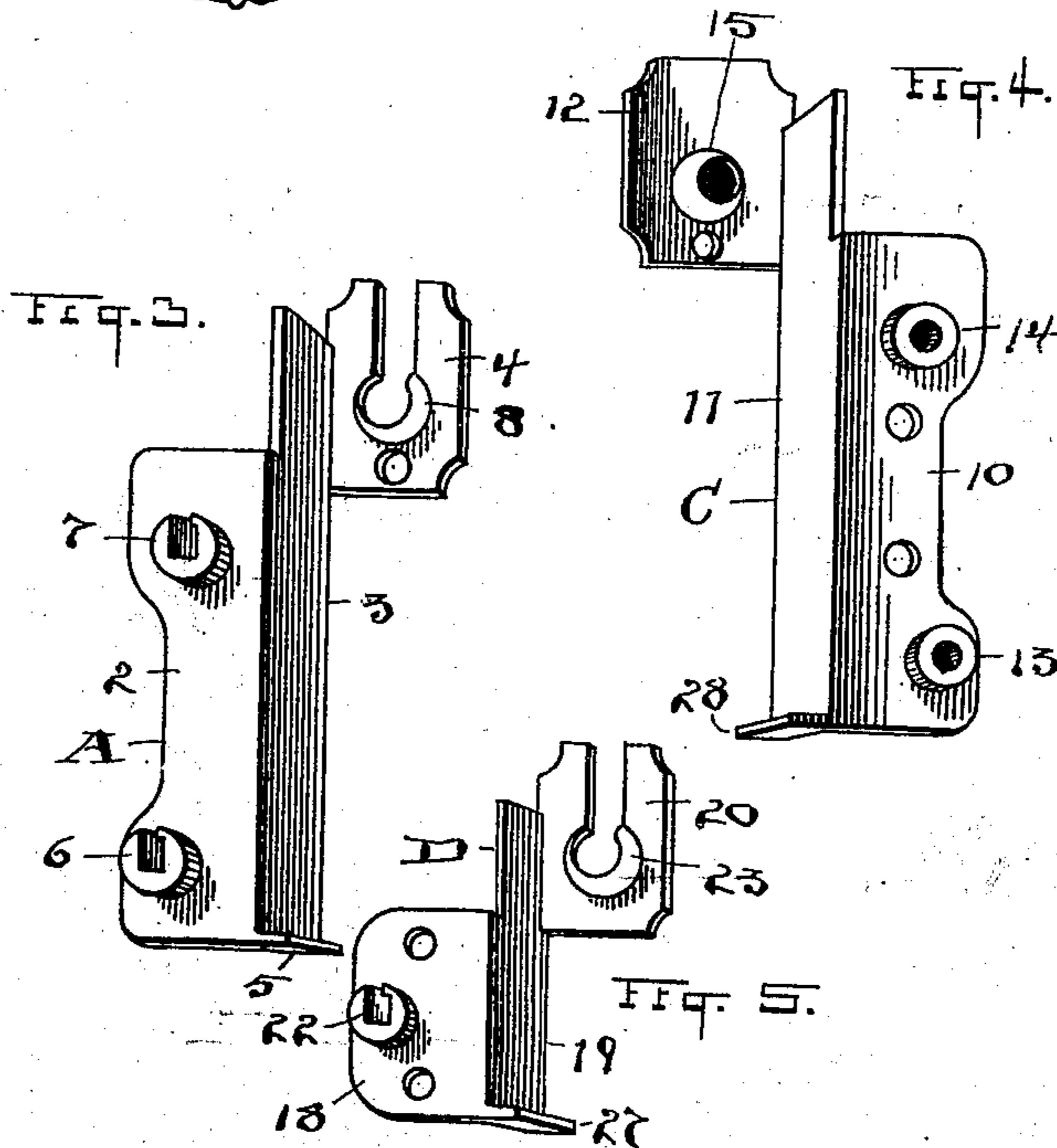


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

ATTEST

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ATTY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SHADE OR CURTAIN ROD FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 548,927, dated October 29, 1895.

Application filed July 17, 1895. Serial No. 556,226. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH POPPER, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shade or Curtain Rod Fixtures; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has reference to shade and curtain rod fixtures; and the object of the invention is to provide fixtures for shades and curtains in which a support is provided for the several shades and curtains, two or more, all substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional elevation of a window-casing and window-sashes therein, and showing my improved bracket in position and having curtain-rollers supported therein, all substantially as hereinafter described. Fig. 2 is an enlarged inside elevation of the upper part of the window shown in Fig. 1, and revealing the bracket itself in working position. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a double bracket; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the companion bracket, the "rights" and "lefts" being shown in these two figures. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a modified form of bracket and represents what I style my "single" bracket.

The brackets above described are intended to be used to secure all the curtains and shades which a window requires when draped according to the more modern and the current fashion of the times. To this end it will be observed in Fig. 3 that the bracket A has two faces 2 and 4 in different planes, but parallel to each other, and a right-angled connecting portion 3, which rests flatly against the inside of the window-casing B. The portion 4 rests directly in the runway of the sash, as plainly seen in Figs. 1 and 2, and the portion or webbing 3 connects the faces 2 and 4. When in position, a few small screws or nails are sufficient to hold the bracket firmly in place, because it cannot get away from its location except to slip down. A plain stop 5 is formed on the bottom of the portion 3, as here shown, though it might be

on the bottom of portion 2 or 4, and serves to limit the upward movement of the lower sash, thereby preventing the sash from striking the rod or roller 24 and injuring or displacing the curtain.

It is well known that the use of double shades, one behind the other, is becoming both popular and general, and that such shades are desirable for lighting or darkening a room, according as one or the other or both are used. It is furthermore desirable in the same connection to use curtains that are known as "Swiss-muslin" or "lace" sash-curtains in the same connection to prevent persons seeing through the window, so that in fact several shades and curtains together may be used on the same window. I have therefore provided brackets which serve to support all these shades and curtains and which, by reason of their construction and location, are held with unusual firmness in working position and without any disfigurement of or injury to the window-casing. Hence when two shades are desired I employ the brackets A and C, and have provided the bracket A with suitable sockets or holes 6 and 7 for the shades and the socket or holes 8 for the Swiss-muslin or lace sash-curtain. The right-hand bracket C corresponds in all respects to the bracket A, and has facings 10 and 12 and connecting portion 11, with sockets or holes 13, 14, and 15, which match the sockets 6, 7, and 8.

In Fig. 5 is shown a modification D of the bracket, having facings 18 and 20, corresponding to 2 and 4 in Fig. 1, and connecting portion 19 between, and provided with a single shade socket or hole 22 and a sash-curtain socket or hole 23. The small or single bracket D has a "stop-block," so called, or flange 27, and the bracket C has a stop or flange 28 for the sash, corresponding to stop 5, so that in no case can the sash be run above or past this point.

If, for example, a dark shade be placed on the rod or roller 25 and a light shade on the roller 26, the dark shade can be raised more or less and the light one drawn entirely down and thus obscure the view from the outside and yet let sufficient light into the room. Then, if the room is to be darkened, the dark shade is drawn down and the desired darkening effect is obtained; but this movement of

the shades, of course, does not affect the sash-curtain, which is draped according to taste and remains the same whatever the position of the shades.

5 Among the advantages of my construction of brackets and arrangement of shades and curtains may be mentioned, first, the great saving of nails over the means hitherto used when each curtain obstacle had its own fasten-  
10 ings and the use of only one pair of brackets for all instead of a pair for each; secondly, the absolute protection of the window-casing by reason of only a few small nails being necessary to secure my bracket and which come  
15 on the inside and are too small to mar or deface the casing in any noticeable way; thirdly, my brackets are made to fit any window, and can be placed in position to suit either wide or narrow stop-beads, and, fourthly, my brackets  
20 absolutely obviate all difficulty in operating the shades because they can only be placed in the right position and almost any one can put them in place without making a mistake. Furthermore, when two shades are used it is  
25 necessary they should be a certain distance apart in their hangings in order to avoid friction and interference one with another, and my brackets anticipate this difficulty and fix the distance between them. Once in place,  
30 they cannot possibly spread, and their construction and location make them almost self-supporting.

The brackets described may be cut and struck up from sheet metal or they may be  
35 cast; but in any event they will be compara-

tively light and thin, though firm. The connecting portion 3 may be of the nature of light webbing connecting portions 2 and 4.

What I claim is—

1. A bracket for supporting window shades 40 and curtains formed with a socket portion constructed to rest in the runway of the lower sash, and a parallel socket portion to rest against the inner side of the window casing apart from the sash, substantially as set forth. 45

2. A window shade and curtain bracket constructed with two flat parallel perforated socket portions in different planes, and a connecting portion at right angles to said socket portions, substantially as set forth. 50

3. A window shade and curtain bracket provided with a perforated curtain supporting portion at its top constructed to enter the runway of the lower sash, a parallel outer and lower portion perforated to support a shade 55 outside said runway, and a right angled connecting portion, substantially as set forth.

4. The bracket described provided with a perforated upper portion to support a curtain and a lower portion in a different plane hav- 60 ing a plurality of sockets one above another, and a right angled connecting portion, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification on this 23d day of May, 1895.

JOSEPH POPPER.

Witnesses:

P. J. CONLON,  
THOS. G. HENDERSON.